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Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal
Official Organ of the Association

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., JUNE 21-24, 1921

FIRST SESSION, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 2:00 P.M.

President FREDERICK C. HICKS, Presiding

Mr. Hicks announced that on account of the resignation of Miss Wright, now Mrs. Spring, Miss Mary S. Foote was acting as temporary secretary for the meetings of the Association.

The Association was then welcomed by Mr. Sumner Y. Wheeler, Secretary of the Essex County Bar Association, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: As one of Massachusetts members of American Law Library Association I have been asked to welcome you to the Old Bay State. I assure you that I consider this a delightful compliment which has been conferred upon me and I trust that my welcome may be as expressive as it is sincere.

For the past ten years I have been attending the American Law Association conferences and I look back with pleasure upon these annual events. Not only have the discussions relative to library work been helpful, but the privilege of social intercourse, the local atmosphere of the convention hall, the opportunity of hearing from those who have risen to positions of prominence in the different parts of our country, have made these occasions delightful and have united us closer together, broadening our outlook upon life and have taught us that we are all facing similar problems and that by sincere co-operation and suggestion we may make our work mutually profitable and pleasant.

Personally I know of no more charming spot that could have been selected for this convention than the North Shore of Massachusetts. We are favored here by an invigorating climate, seldom monotonous, and most conducive to our physical well-being. On one side we have the Atlantic with its sandy beaches and rocky promontories and around about us beautiful hills and valleys where nature in all her grandeur may be seen during these rare June days.

We, too, are justly proud of our local history which is known to every school boy in the country. Founded as New England was by the sturdy stock from the mother country we have given to this great republic those who have safely steered the ship of state between many a Scylla and Carybdis. We now have at the National Capitol from Massachusetts, a Vice President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Leader in the Senate, Secretary of War and two Justices of the Supreme Court, all of whom we are proud. A creditable record, certainly, for a small state. Our courts are learned and our public institutions are worthy of our highest ideals.

But, friends, with all these blessings, with which we of this grand old Commonwealth are favored, many of which have been bequeathed to us thru the personal sacrifices of those who have gone to their reward, I fear that there are among us some public officials who are not as mindful of the obligations which they are under to the coming generations, as they should be, and that they fail to appreciate the fact that their responsibilities can only be disregarded at the expense of our national existence. Occasional contempt for law and lack of moral stamina upon the part of our less fortunate citizens may not undermine the foundations of the country, but when we detect not only indifference to civic righteousness but flagrant violations of fundamental laws upon the part of those intrusted with the sacred duty of upholding the majesty of the law, may we not reasonably tremble for the future of our great land. If our leaders betray their trusts can we expect the populace to be law-abiding. Certainly conditions like this, when they exist, cannot be winked at.

As lawyers I believe we should discourage the practice of continually grinding out legislation to take care of every conceivable situation. Our common-law is very flexible and with few changes will work justice as applied by our courts. I also regret the tendency to frequently amend our constitution. Amendments seem to me to be abridgments of our liberties and if this process of amending our constitution goes on indefinitely, we shall sooner or later take from the people most of their inalienable rights, with which the framers of this immortal document believed mankind was divinely endowed, and the constitution will cease to be the compass intended, but will become a mill-stone about our necks. When

changes in the laws are made and new legislation enacted, let them be properly respected, regardless of their popularity; for respect for the law is essential to the existence of orderly government. As we live in an age of great progress and development in all departments of life, it becomes vital at times that the apparent interests of the masses should be paramount to the rights of the individual; but let legislation be sane and while progressive as the needs of society may demand, let it ever be zealous in safeguarding individual liberties.

The Committee on Uniformity of State Laws of the American Bar Association should at all times receive our earnest co-operation. With forty-eight states in the Union all promulgating legislation, laws often become a hotch-potch and necessarily confusing and ineffective. Uniform state laws stabilize our government and unite us more closely together as a people and like a common language, strengthen our allegiance to the central government.

The results accomplished by our membership committee have been most gratifying. The new members added have considerably strengthened our association. We desire no union or semblance of a union of law librarians, but we do urge closer co-operation among law librarians that unanimity in our work may be for the betterment of our service.

The World War placed a damper on the publication of law books and gave law libraries a most needed rest for which we are all grateful. Many books in the past were solely commercial enterprises and contained little of value not already to be found upon our shelves. The increased cost of books is still a burning question with most of us. In the business world prices are dropping, and I believe that if we librarians should solidly unite we would be instrumental in bringing about a reduction in the price of law books. Let us give this matter our consideration.

As law librarians we have a large field of service before us. To our charge has been committed the custody of the laws, the sceptre of government. We are constantly in touch with the Courts and the layman; both are calling upon us for assistance. We are in a position to make helpful suggestions and in a humble way to add to the efficiency of the government. It is for the betterment of our service that this convention has been called and that this excellent program which we are to hear this week, has been prepared by our president. Let us all do our part in making this conference a success.

Now, Mr. President, I hope that this convention may be favored with the delightful June weather which we boast of here in New England, and that this conference may be remembered as one of our most pleasant meetings.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

By FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Law Librarian, Columbia University*

It is a pleasure for this Association to be welcomed to New England by one of its own members, who has long been an enthusiastic advocate of the principles for which we stand, and a practical example in his own career, of successful law librarianship. In New England we are at home because it was here that our Association was born, and because here are men and institutions

true to the best traditions of our profession. Within a few miles of us is located the foremost law library in the world, the Harvard Law Library; in Boston is the Social Law Library, with a history and a record of service unexcelled in the United States; in Worcester is the County Law Library which is a veritable laboratory of law library economy. The state of Massachusetts has the distinction of being literally dotted with law libraries, and of having been first to establish a county library system. It is a matter of pride that this oldest system of public county libraries is a system of law libraries. Nearly one-fifth of the membership of this Association is drawn from New England. It had been hoped that the dean of living law librarians, John Himes Arnold, formerly librarian of Harvard Law School, might be present at this meeting so that we might do honor to him in person. A special invitation was issued to him in the name of the Association, but he was unable to accept. Later at this conference, we shall have an opportunity to hear again of the great work that he has done; and it will be fitting that some message of respect and appreciation be sent to him. Of other New England law librarians still with us, there is not time to speak individually; but they will understand that the other members of the Association feel toward them only sentiments of respect and admiration. They will wish to join with us in recalling, if only by mention of their names, the work for the advancement of law and law librarianship of Charles C. Soule, Leonard A. Jones, Francis Wales Vaughan and those sages of the law, Story, Langdell, Thayer and Ames.

It would be inspiring to dwell upon the work of these men; but if we are to carry on, even so poorly, the work which they began, we must deal with the problems of the present. And these problems are many, if this Association is to realize the aims of its founders. Last year, I ventured to suggest a programme for the work of the Association. It was little more than a statement, from an examination of our records, of work already done and suggestions already made, by members of the Association; but it indicated beyond a doubt that there was and is a real need for this Association, and that much of its work still remains to be done. If we run back in memory over the last three years, including the programme of this present meeting, we see that definite contributions of permanent value have been made in several directions. In the field of law library economy there are papers and discussions on binding, on classification of foreign law books, and on inter-library loans; and we have been directly instrumental in the preparation for sale by the Library Bureau, of two sets of guides for law catalogues, viz., subject guides and author guides. In law library history, we have to our credit sketches of the Social Law Library, the Cincinnati Law Library, and of the County Law Library system of Massachusetts. We are making a beginning this year in the biography of law librarians by two papers on two of the most notable figures which have ever been of our number. In legal bibliography we have published articles on New York, New Hampshire and Louisiana statute law; on Pennsylvania Side Reports and the local journals of other states; on the citation of statute law; on Bar Association Reports; on the history of the Case Book; and at this meeting, we are to have papers on the bibliography of naval and military law, and on the history of American legal periodicals.

Training for Law Librarianship

These are all matters for congratulation, and I believe there is still much helpful work that can be done by our Association in these several fields of law library economy, law library history, law library biography and legal bibliography. There is, moreover, a new field in which this Association should exert its influence, viz., training for law librarianship. With law libraries fast growing in number, size and importance; with requirements for efficiency in general management, in service to readers, in classification and cataloguing, and in nearly every phase of library economy, becoming more necessary; it is evident that some step should be taken to provide systematic training for law librarianship. Each year it becomes more difficult to find competent persons to fill law library positions. We can, as heretofore, go on training our own assistants; but while the results in many individual cases are excellent, there are many who fall by the wayside; after having been an expense rather than an asset to the respective libraries during probationary periods of several months. Much of this waste of time and money could be avoided if the process of selection could begin in the library schools. And if library schools are to make this preliminary selection for us, then law librarians must indicate to them that they wish to recruit their forces from among the graduates of library schools, and would like to have courses preparatory for law library work instituted in the schools. We can most effectively indicate our desire by applying to the schools whenever we have a position to fill. In order to find out whether this was being done, I wrote to a number of library schools, asking the question, "Do law librarians ever ask you to recommend your graduates for law library positions?" These are typical answers: Yes, once in a while; No; Very seldom; Very infrequently; One or two requests a year. To the question, "Have any of your graduates entered law library work?" the replies indicated that very few students had entered our ranks.

What does the above information mean? Do not law librarians think well of library school graduates? Or do not library school graduates care to take up law library work? Or again, are not library schools preparing students for law librarianship? To get information on this last point, I asked the following questions:

1. Do you give any training intended to prepare students for law library work?
2. If so, of what does it consist?
3. Would you be willing to add to your curriculum, lectures and practice work in preparation for law librarianship?

No one of the schools answered that it was giving training that it considered to be adequate preparation for law library work. In a few schools a limited number of lectures are given, and in some cases practice work is offered as an elective course. In reply to the third question, the trend of the answers was that courses would be added as soon as the demand for them was sufficient to justify specialization in law library work.

Further to gage the general situation, I sought information from the President of the Association of American Library Schools, and from the respective

chairmen of the American Library Association Section on Professional Training, and of the Committees on Library Training, and on Recruiting for Library Service. The question asked was whether any attention was being given by these bodies to training and recruiting for law library service. The replies were sympathetic to the need, but in only one case had any definite step been taken. The report of the Committee on Library Training recommends "that arrangement be made by library schools with the best facilities for each kind of work to offer occasionally courses of special training for business, law and agricultural library work." It suggests that announcement of such courses be made at least a year in advance in order to give time to those interested to make the necessary arrangements for attendance.

This, then, as far as I have been able to discover, is the situation in regard to training for law library work. Are we satisfied with it? Personally, I shall not be content until the importance of training for our work is recognized by the best of the schools. If enough law librarians are of the same mind, and if they make known their desires, the library schools will respond.

The Future of the Association

Training for librarianship is of vital importance to our profession. Of equal importance is consideration of the immediate future of this Association. It cannot continue the publication of its *Index* and its *Journal* without a larger membership and a larger subscription list. During the last year a determined and successful effort has been made by our Committee on New Members, under the leadership of Mr. Stebbins, to increase our membership. Yet the results are small compared with the possibilities. Of the total of all people engaged in law library work, or interested in it, we have less than 200 on our list of members. From all the libraries and all the lawyers in the world, we have only 206 subscribers to our quarterly publications. These subscriptions, under present conditions, scarcely cover the cost of printing and distribution, not including the cost of editing; and the total of all dues of members is insufficient to meet this latter necessary item of expense. The details of our present financial condition I leave for the report of our Treasurer and of the Committee on Index and Journal; but I ask your consideration of a few suggestions which have a bearing on the problem which confronts us.

Thus far, the membership of the Association has been made up only of those who have felt able to contribute time, labor and money, without any tangible result coming to them personally in return for their dues. Recently one of our members wrote me as follows: "I do not have the Law Library Journal, . . . and do not know what is transpiring among the law libraries . . . I get nothing in return for my dues." Not being a subscriber to the *Index* and *Journal*, this librarian hears nothing from the Association except when the treasurer sends out bills for dues, or when service on Committees is requested. Now I am not personally convinced that members get nothing for their dues. On the contrary, everything that the Association has done for librarianship has been dependent on

the payment of these dues, and the sacrifices of time and labor that have been made by our members. We get most when we give most; yet there is a truth that should not be overlooked in the frank statement of our sincere and well-wishing member. We ought to offer something tangible to our members, and particularly we ought to make our Association more useful to library assistants. Would not more of them enter our membership if, in return for their dues, they received the *Journal* issued separately from the *Index*? Under these conditions, would they not be glad to join with us, even if the amount of the dues were increased? These are questions which I believe should receive your attention at this meeting.

The future of the *Index* is another matter. We are all proud of it, and it would be a catastrophe to law librarianship if it were discontinued. Yet it can be continued only under one of the following conditions: either the subscription list must be enlarged; or the price must be increased; or we must reduce its size; or a subsidy for it must be obtained; or it must be turned over to some publisher to be promoted purely as a commercial proposition. Which shall it be? For myself, I have faith that, if properly advertised, this valuable tool for lawyers and librarians would yield a handsome profit; and I believe that its size and scope should be increased rather than decreased. Our problem is chiefly one of promotion and advertising. The publication is so useful that every large law firm in the country would see its value if it were shown personally to the members of the firms. And every public library situated in a city where there is no law library, could add many lawyers to its clientele if it advertised the fact that it subscribed to the *Index*. The whole problem, however, will be presented to you by the Committee on Index and Journal, and need not be pursued further at this time.

One other matter, I lay before you with considerable hesitation because action upon it is only partially within our power to take. It has to do with the relation of this Association to the National Association of State Libraries. The aims of the two associations are so similar and the membership of the latter so largely duplicates our own list, that a closer affiliation of the two would seem to be mutually desirable. If, by combining resources, duplication of expenses could be avoided, and efforts concentrated on our joint similar problems, would not the purposes of both associations be more nearly accomplished? The question is raised merely for consideration, and with the hope that, if the suggestion meets with your approval, a Committee may be appointed to confer with the National Association of State Libraries on possible methods of cooperation.

Mr. Hicks then called for the Report of the Committee on New Members, which was read by Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Chairman.

(The report is printed at the end of the Proceedings.)

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that the report of the committee be received with commendation, and that the committee be continued with its present membership for the coming year.

Mr. Poole then presented the report of the Committee on Index and Journal:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL
PERIODICALS AND LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL
FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

At the risk of an anti-climax your committee will first touch upon the most important element in the present situation, namely, the financial condition of the *Index*, and incidentally of the Association. This condition must control the policies of the Association and of the committee with relation to the *Index*, and is of such a serious nature as to demand careful and prompt attention.

Our publication has never been self-supporting. If we could have shown that it was a profitable enterprise, we should long since have been able to place it in the hands of some responsible law book publisher, and have had the pleasure of seeing our offspring firmly established in life as an independent member of the community of law publications.

The gross receipts for volume 13, 1920, as compared with volume 7, 1914, have shown a gratifying increase of about 42 per cent. But in the same period mechanical costs have increased 81 per cent. For obvious reasons it is now necessary to pay more for editorial work than in 1914. By far the largest part of the increase for mechanical costs has developed during the past two years.

During each of the years 1914 to 1918, covering volume 7 to 11 inclusive, the business manager has been able to show a surplus, which has been used in part payment of the editorial fees, the balance of the editorial expenses being met out of the treasury of the Association. In last year's report, that covering volume 12, 1919, there was shown a deficit in the account covering printing costs and subscription returns of \$192.48. This did not seriously trouble your committee, as the expense side of the account covered five numbers of the *Index* instead of four, this being due to a change in bookkeeping. Hindsight causes the committee to regret that a year ago it did not foresee the trend of affairs in the succeeding year.

About six weeks ago the chairman of your committee learned that the accounts for volume 13, 1920, would show another deficit, although only four numbers were included. This deficit proved to be \$134.34, which, added to the deficit on the previous volume, amounts to \$326.82. An incident in the above situation is that for two years the publisher has been unable to turn over to the Association any sum which might assist in the payment of the editorial fees. We have, therefore, been unable to pay the editor all that is owing her to date. This is a matter of extreme chagrin and regret to the committee.

The problem is before you. How can it best be solved? The committee has no fear that all now owing by the Association will not be met. Shall we stop the publication of the *Index*, and proceed, as rapidly as possible, to the liquidation of the indebtedness, or shall we endeavor by increasing the income, and, if possible, decreasing the costs, to get back on a proper basis? Our choice must be one of the two courses above mentioned. The first is relatively simple and needs no discussion; there are many points for discussion in the second:

- I. An increase in the subscription price;
- II. An increase in the number of subscriptions;
- III. The elimination of features of the *Index*;

- IV. Cutting down the size of the editions;
- V. Endeavoring to perpetuate the *Index* by getting some responsible law publisher to undertake it.

Assuming that we continue the work, let us take up the points in the order given, as follows:

- I. An increase in the subscription price: Your committee is in favor of increasing the subscription price by at least thirty per cent. Such increase would be only normal, as compared with other law book prices. Mr. Wilson has told me that he was seriously contemplating an increase of fifty per cent in the subscription price of one of the other technical indexes, which he is issuing.
- II. An increase in the number of subscriptions: By all means increase the number of subscribers, but how? Following a suggestion received from the President of the Association, the committee endeavored to secure the help in this direction of the American Bar Association, through its Journal. The editor, Mr. Tolman, has referred the matter to Professor Herman Oliphant, of the University of Chicago, a member of his editorial board. Possibly something may come of this. The importance of the whole question should impress the membership with the necessity of coming forward with any suggestions which they may have.
- III. The elimination of features of the *Index*: The committee makes no hopeful suggestion along this line.
- IV. Cutting down the size of the editions: This can be done, and will be done and will result in a small economy.
- V. Turning the *Index* over to a law publisher: The present financial position of the *Index* does not appeal to the Committee as an argument which would make the proposition attractive to a publisher unless the publisher had some other object to be gained which would compensate. It might be wise to try.

The Committee is in receipt of a letter from Miss Elsie Basset, the editor, stating that she has found the work so onerous that she feels she must resign her position when the present volume is finished.

The President of the Association has made a further suggestion, namely, that an arrangement be made whereby each member of the Association receive as part consideration for the payment of his dues, the issues of the Law Library Journal section of the publication, whether his Library subscribed to the publication or not. The chief argument for this change is that it would help in the propaganda for members. The Committee has expressed itself in favor of this, and the method approved by the Committee is to publish the Law Library Journal section without cover, and separate from the Index portion, sending to subscribers both sections of each issue, and to the members only the Law Library Journal. The printing and binding in this form would be a trifle more expensive, but it is believed that the expense would be largely balanced because it would be neces-

sary to print only a small edition of the first three numbers of each volume of the Index portion, an edition but a very few copies larger than is necessary to supply the actual subscribers.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN O. POOLE,

E. A. FEAZEL,

GEO. S. GODARD,

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD.

Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal.

MR. POOLE. The members would be interested, I think, to know a little about that correspondence which I had with Mr. Tolman, which I undertook at Mr. Hicks' suggestion.

It developed that the Editorial Board of the American Bar Association Journal were contemplating publishing as a feature of their journal, an index to legal periodicals, because they were absolutely unaware that there existed any such thing. They saw the value of it from the standpoint of the lawyers. Now, it seems to me that that proves that there is a field for getting subscribers right among the lawyers themselves. It seems to me there must be a great many law offices which would be glad to subscribe if they only knew about it.

In connection with Mr. Wilson's report, he has supplied a list of paid and unpaid subscribers for Volume 13. It might possibly interest some members of the Association to look at that list. You will be interested to know that there are only two unpaid subscribers. Everybody else has paid up.

PRESIDENT HICKS. You have heard this report. It presents a problem which needs a solution, and it is the duty of our Association to discuss it and make recommendations to the committee.

MR. DULLARD. I would like to ask if the committee has given any consideration to the proposition of having the subscription to the *Index* placed on a service basis, the same as prevails with the Readers' Guide and other publications?

Since we have been increasing the subscription price to the *Index* we have been making little or no headway with our subscribers. With many libraries, the moment you increase the price they hesitate to continue their subscription, much less become a subscriber if they are not already a subscriber. There are libraries that take a number of legal periodicals that could afford to pay a high subscription price. In our library I would not be without this index of legal periodicals if the subscription price was \$50 a year. I think if we got on a service basis with our larger libraries, we could get some money which we very much need. I should dislike to see any change in the service in the quantity or quality of the material.

PRESIDENT HICKS. I think I am right in saying that we are now on a service basis. That is the way an extra charge to the libraries is computed.

MR. DULLARD. Has the committee thought of increasing the subscription on

the part of the larger libraries? I think it is a shame that we have to go through the year without having our editor paid.

MR. POOLE. Specifically, the idea which I had on the thing was this: we now run from a minimum of \$5 to \$12. A thirty per cent increase, if it was figured out, would be \$6.50 to \$15.60. Mr. Wilson tells me that his experience has been that they always have the most difficulty with the small libraries, what we might term small subscribers, and his thought would be to make it run from about \$6 to \$16, instead of \$6.50 to \$15.60, changing the method of computation of the service basis arrangement so that the maximum would come to about \$16.

A MEMBER. Do you not think the larger libraries would be willing to pay more than \$16 to have this thing a success?

MR. POOLE. Mr. Feazel has an idea which I know he will be willing to tell about and which he has suggested to me since this report was drawn up.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Mr. Feazel, would you be good enough to tell us this plan?

MR. FEAZEL. A great many of the larger libraries would be delighted to make donations, if that was the only way, in order to clear up this deficit, but, on second thought, it strikes me that the better plan would be to increase the price on a service basis to the larger libraries. I do not think I would be in favor of increasing the minimum cost above the present figure. My idea would be to still allow the small libraries to take this index at \$5 a year, but provide that the larger libraries might pay \$20 a year. I do not think there are any of the large libraries that would discontinue this index if they were called upon to pay \$20 a year. It is only fair that the ones that make the most use of it, which have the largest number of periodicals and the largest number making use of those periodicals, should pay the larger portion of the expense of maintaining the index.

MRS. DAY. My library would not be without the Index to Legal Periodicals at twice \$5. I do not think many of us would object if it were raised to \$6 or \$7. It is worth more today.

MR. ECHOLS. I would rise by courtesy, as I am not a member of the American Association of Law Libraries, only a lay limb of the law and perhaps only a morganatic member of the A. L. A., as my library service was two years in army camp libraries, but I have been a member for many years of the American Bar Association as well as the bar associations of some states, but only recently did I hear of this matter of the index which you are publishing, and I do not think there is any number of the thousands in the American Bar Association that know such a work is in existence.

As you may be aware, at the last meeting of the American Bar Association the question was taken up of having an index published, and I am really here at the request of several other members of the Bar Association, and my own interest in the matter, seeking food for reflection, perhaps, and to lay something tangible before the August meeting of the American Bar Association.

I think that has been one weakness in the case, that the matter of your publication was not properly laid before the powers that be of the American Bar Association, as to whether it would not be better for the Bar Association to adopt your work instead of getting out a new work. I am simply here as a listener and

in the hope of finding something to lay before the Bar Association at its meeting, and would be glad to have all the light there is on the subject that I can gain.

MR. WHEELER. I have felt that our association has not been as close to the American Bar Association as we should have been. I have spoken more to the American Bar Association perhaps than I have to the A. L. A., but our good President has so nobly stood up for the A. L. A. that I felt it was a part of us.

I have felt that if the proper committee was appointed to have a conference with the editorial committee of the American Bar Association, something might be accomplished along these lines. I do not think a great deal can be accomplished by letter writing, but I think that by personal contact and suggestion, a great deal may be accomplished.

If I am correctly informed, the American Bar Association meets in Cincinnati this coming August, and I would suggest, Mr. President, that a committee of three or five, as the chair thinks proper, consisting of the last speaker and Mr. Feazel, be appointed to take up with a committee of the American Bar Association the matter of our legal index and see if some help, some cooperation cannot be had along these lines.

MR. METTEE. There seem to be in the report of Chairman Poole two items, the Index and the Library Journal. He suggested it might be feasible to separate the two. As we are about to present this matter to the American Bar Association, would it not be well to eliminate the cost of publishing of the Law Library Journal and see whether or not our membership dues are large enough to provide the funds, in order to receive the Law Library Journal as part of the membership.

Most organizations have raised their dues. The Bar Associations have raised their dues.

When you hand a man an index he does not want to look at the Law Library Journal. I think we should eliminate that feature before we present it to the American Bar Association. Mr. Poole, have you considered the question of increased cost of publishing the Journal in separate form?

MR. POOLE. It is about an even thing, when we decrease the number of copies of the first three numbers of each volume.

MR. METTEE. We should estimate the cost of the Law Library Journal and put it on the dues. That would be deducted from the cost of the Index.

MR. WHEELER. I move that the Committee on Index and Journal be requested to continue their negotiations with the American Bar Association, with the hope that some scheme of cooperation may be carried out. I simply make this suggestion because I think it may be of help in financing our publication. I make it not as an individual suggestion but one that comes from the committee, and I think it may be of help in promoting the success of our Journal.

MR. FEAZEL. I am not going to speak for or against that motion, but I rise for information. It raises the question of the power of the committee to act. As I understand this resolution, it is simply to carry on these negotiations. Does that mean we have the power to go ahead and make any reasonable arrangement with the American Bar Association?

MR. WHEELER. I had in mind that the matter be left in the hands of the committee to make such arrangements as they believed for the best interests of the Law Library Association.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Considering that as part of the original motion, I will ask you to vote. The motion is that the Committee on Index and Law Library Journal be requested to continue their negotiations with the American Bar Association, with the hope of entering into some helpful plan of cooperation in regard to the Index, and that they be empowered to enter into any arrangement either with the Bar Association or with any one else, that will forward our plans.

[Motion put and carried.]

MR. DULLARD. This motion as adopted does not meet one particular point, and that is the point of deficit as raised by the committee. I move that it be the consensus of opinion here that the committee be authorized to rearrange the prices of subscription on a service basis on figures that seem to them proper, in order that this deficit may not occur in future.

MISS RYAN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HICKS. The motion is that the committee be empowered to rearrange the schedule of subscription price on a service basis in order to meet this existing deficit or to reduce it.

[Motion put and carried.]

MR. HEWITT. I would like to ask the question: if the plan now in contemplation should fail—I do not think it will fail—but if, however, it should not meet with the success that we desire, and elimination comes into question again, I would like to ask this Committee on Publication to consider whether it would not do to publish the list of authors in the triennial volume instead of in every issue of the journal, because I do not believe that many people look at the authors' list. It seems to me if we do it once every three years, it might do. I should prefer that it be done as at present, but if we are forced to eliminate, I should think that might be thought of.

PRESIDENT HICKS. I am sure the committee will be glad to have that suggestion.

MR. SMALL. We were considering the advisability of making some arrangement with the American Bar Association. I would like to know what would be the basis for computing the price to the individual lawyer.

MR. POOLE. The minimum.

MR. SMALL. This Journal and Index have been conceived by this Association and we must not see it fail. We should see it through even if we have to go into our pockets to make it up.

MR. POOLE. How can we amend the by-laws to increase the dues to \$3?

PRESIDENT HICKS. I will answer the question of Mr. Poole, as to whether we are permitted to increase the dues. The constitution says nothing about the amount of dues. The by-laws say that the annual dues shall be \$2, and there is no provision as to how the by-laws may be changed, so that we are entitled, I believe, on motion at a meeting, to change the amount of dues.

MR. POOLE. I make the motion that the by-laws be amended to provide that the annual dues be \$3.

MR. METTEE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HICKS. It has been moved by Mr. Poole and seconded by Mr. Mettee that the first section of the by-laws be amended to read that the annual dues of regular and associate members be \$3.

[The question was put and unanimously carried.]

MR. FEAZEL. Before we adjourn, I wish to make a motion applying to one of the suggestions in the President's address, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with a similar committee from the National Association of State Libraries on the question of closer affiliation of the two associations, if they should find a similar desire in that Association.

[The motion, being seconded by Mr. Poole, was put and unanimously carried.]

PRESIDENT HICKS. I think we have time for one other thing. At the last meeting of this Association we appointed a committee of three on amendment of constitution. That committee was composed of Mr. Glasier, Mr. Andrews and Miss Parma. Before the end of the Colorado Springs meeting they brought in some amendments to the existing constitution. The report of the committee was informally approved at that meeting. According to our constitution, an amendment can only be made by submitting it in writing to the members of the Association sixty days before the meeting at which it is adopted. Miss Wright, formerly Secretary, did send out to the members of the Association copies of the proposed amendments. I have her letter of February 12th, saying that she sent out approximately two hundred and fifty letters like the one which she enclosed. These are the proposed amendments:

Sec. 2. The object shall be to develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of law libraries.

Sec. 4. Any person officially connected with a law library, State library, or with a general library having a separately maintained law section, may become a regular member upon payment of the annual dues.

Sec. 8. In all matters of business each regular member shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec. 16. This constitution may be amended in the manner herein provided. Notice of any amendment shall be filed with the secretary at least sixty days before a regular meeting of the Association, and notice thereof shall be sent by the secretary to the members of the Association at least thirty days prior to said meeting. Such Amendments shall be submitted at an annual meeting of the Association, and any member not present thereat may file his vote thereon with the secretary and the same shall be counted as though he were present and voting. If three-quarters of the votes of the members present and voting at such meeting, and of the votes filed as above provided, be in favor of such amendment, shall stand adopted.

It would be in order that some one move to adopt the amendments to the constitution as approved at the meeting in Colorado Springs, as notified to the members by Miss Wright and as now presented to you today. If you are ready to act, very well. Otherwise we will pass it over to another meeting at Swampscott.

MR. SMALL. I move that we ratify those amendments.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Are you ready for the question?

[The motion was put and unanimously carried.]

The sections are therefore amended in accordance with the report of that committee last year.

Would the Association now approve the printing of the constitution as amended, in the next number of the Law Library Journal?

[The motion was put and unanimously carried.]

Mr. Chipman, Chairman of the Committee on the Annual Dinner, then announced that the dinner would be held on Friday evening, at 6:30 p. m.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 9:30 A. M.

PRESIDENT HICKS. I should like to announce at this time the personnel of the Committee on Cooperation with the National Association of State Libraries. I will ask Mr. Godard to act as Chairman, and Mr. Small and Mr. Stebbins to serve with him. I understand that the purpose is to get in touch with the members of the National Library Association during this conference and see what possibilities there are of cooperation.

We will go on with the business which we could not conclude yesterday before taking up the papers. The first report is that of the Committee on a Check List of Bar Association Reports of which Mr. Small is Chairman and sole member. Mr. Small.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHECKLIST OF BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES.

As your Committee on the preparation of a check-list of bar associations, I herewith submit a tentative compilation. As careful as one may be in the preparation of any new compilation, there is always material which shows up afterwards from unlooked-for sources. In my recent researches, I have found many such instances.

The tabulation of the published bar proceedings has been an interesting experience. I have tried to make the check-list as complete as possible, and have used references and cross references in my search for out-of-print and rare publications. I feel that I have almost imposed on some of my librarian friends, and their responses and cooperation has been of much assistance and is greatly appreciated.

Incomplete as this check-list may be, I hope it may serve as the nucleus in the preparation of a second edition, which may be published when sufficient additions and corrections are found. I consider this check-list worthy of publication by this Association in a permanent pamphlet or volume and a price charged, if necessary, to cover at least a part of the cost of printing and binding.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. SMALL, *Chairman.*

Des Moines, Iowa, June 15, 1921.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Small asks that omissions found by members shall be reported to him. Some time will elapse before the list is published, but he will continue his research and hopes for assistance from members. He believes that the result will be worth while to the Association and of value to every library which receives Bar Association reports.

MR. CHIPMAN. When labor conditions are more settled, my company would be very willing to undertake the publication of that index. I anticipate there will not be a sale for more than about two hundred copies, but I think that with the facilities that I have I could probably get it out, and I think that my friends in the Association and otherwise will cooperate with me, not for a money-making business, but simply for the getting of this checklist into the hands of lawyers and others. I do not think it would be wise to take any active steps just now.

MR. HEWITT. I should like to point out the bearing of the checklist on what was discussed yesterday as to approaching the American Bar Association. The matter in these state bar association reports is, as we know, of great value and of great interest as well. I remember how I used to see the Alabama Association Reports years ago. They were the first I noticed, and of course they continue until today. The Kentucky and the Iowa ones are prominent among those that discuss historical matters, and they take great pride in their reports, and they like to recount the lives of their men and what they did. To me they have always been extremely interesting, both historically and for practical use. The association reports of Grafton & Coos, New Hampshire, were remarkable for the character of their addresses. I could go over state after state, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland. Studies of peculiar systems, as in New Mexico or in Louisiana, sometimes add to the value of these Proceedings; but why name some among such excellence in all? To one who loves his country and its institutions, and believes that this country has a mission to perform among the nations—any such person will read with intense interest the reports of some of the addresses in these volumes. But there is no index. There should be a national work such as the index in the journal published by this association. That will interest the American Bar Association keenly. If we have the financial backing we can index these articles and make them available to every member of the American Bar Association by resort to the libraries where the Bar Proceedings are collected.

On motion, the report was then accepted with thanks and the Committee continued.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Do you wish to take up at this time how this excellent checklist should be printed? As I understand, the checklist is so nearly done that the question of printing is important. Am I right, Mr. Small?

MR. SMALL. Yes.

PRESIDENT HICKS. We should appoint some committee with power to make such arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Poole seconded by Mr. Mettee, the question of arranging for the printing of this checklist was left to the Executive Committee with power to act.

MR. METTEE. We could go to the individual state associations and ask for a subsidy to aid just as we go to the legislature for a lump sum.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Will you make that suggestion in writing to the Executive Committee?

MR. METTEE. I will communicate with them.

The President then announced the appointment of Mr. Small as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and, upon vote of the Association, was directed to appoint the Committee on Nominations and on Auditing.

PRESIDENT HICKS. The next item on our program is a paper entitled "The County Law Library System in Massachusetts" by Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston.

(This paper will appear in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

THE PRESIDENT. In my opinion this is a very important paper, and its printing will be of very great value not only to law librarians but to all librarians. I feel very proud that this earliest of library systems is a law library system.

MR. WHEELER. I was very much interested in this paper, perhaps more so than those who are not as well acquainted with the situation in Massachusetts. Possibly some of our members from outside of the state are not aware that Massachusetts, altho one of the smallest states in the union is the most thickly populated. In our county of Essex we have two large county law libraries, one in Salem and another at Lawrence. We also have a small library at Newburyport. Our library at Salem serves Lynn, Salem, Haverhill, Newburyport, Gloucester, Peabody, Beverly and many of the small towns within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles.

MR. SMALL. I would like to ask one question for information. I have been very much interested in the paper. It is a splendid contribution for this association and for us all. Mr. Wire is particularly liberal in his loaning of books for a month. I would like to ask the Doctor if he has trouble to supplement those that are loaned out for a month.

DR. WIRE. More than 95 per cent of our 38,393 volumes are liable to circulate over 1,500 square miles of Worcester County. Do we have any trouble about books wanted being out of the library? None at all, I assure you. We have rarely more than 50 volumes out at a time. Those going outside of the city are nearly all text books of which we carry a large stock on all subjects for this very purpose. If needed we will buy duplicate copies, but so far this has not been necessary. We have 3 one-volume works on law of motor vehicles, 6 one-volume works on interstate commerce, 3 volumes on church law, 4 volumes on equity, and so on. The member of the bar can go and call on the other member of the bar having out the book or call him up by telephone.

As a county law library, owned and supported by the county, we are part of the machinery of justice and if a judge of the Superior or Supreme Court wants a book it must come in at once and no questions asked.

There are several states more or less supporting the law libraries, like Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, but the old Bay State is the only one where the libraries are absolutely free to any and every one, thus calling for free importation of books. See T. D. 22079.

A sister state gives county money directly to the bar associations and they bar out non-members which of course make them proprietary libraries, and is really a private use of public funds.

One other thing Mr. Stebbins spoke about. We do not absolutely forbid our patrons going to the stacks, which are in a regular stack room. Our reading room has about all the comforts of home. Each reader has a separate table, ink-stand and wastebasket, and on the walls of this reading room are some 2,000 volumes of most used books, reports, laws, textbooks and digests of our own state, the United States Supreme Court reports, several hundred volumes of the

very latest textbooks, Cyc and Corpus Juris, L. R. A. and A. L. R. and current periodicals to the number of 75. The reader does not have to go to the stacks to get or put back his books, and, as I learned from Mr. Dewey away back in 1888, if you appeal to the natural laziness of mankind you can do almost anything with him. We will bring out 50, yes 100 volumes on a book truck, and gladly do it. Why should the reader worry about going to the stacks, why spend his time hunting amid 36,000 volumes for the few he wants? Why worry? They do not, and come back to tell us that in no bar library anywhere do they get such service as in the Worcester County Law Library. Gently but firmly, firmly but gently we fit the book and reader together, and we let no reasonable request go unfilled.

One thing not mentioned, one thing we are proud of, we are on the County retirement system. We are not strictly speaking county employees as we are not directly employed by the county. This is the case with all of our Massachusetts County Law Libraries. The money for the support of the library is sent by the county treasurer, on order of the county commissioners, to the treasurer of the county law library association. All our bills are paid from this source and of course it requires strict New England economy to pay all our bills these times. These receipted bills eventually find their way back to the county treasurer and are filed away in his vaults subject to the scrutiny of the proper state official like all regular county bills.

We have always since I came to this library in 1898 had two of us full time people on our staff and sometimes three and sometimes four besides extra time assistants. The County Retirement System was adopted in Worcester County in 1911, see chapter 634 of that date and various amendments made from time to time. Finally came a time when a number of elective officers of this county wanted to go on the scheme which included certain appointive officers. So we put in our bill—it is chapter 103 of the General Acts 1919 and is only twenty-five lines long, very much as we drew it, and if you will take the pains to look it up in your copies of Massachusetts Acts, I think you will agree with me it is a case of *multum in parvo*. It is a contributory system and we pay in 3 per cent or 5 per cent of our monthly salary as we may elect. The whole scheme of course is an actuarial and scientifically worked out system and is guarded in every possible way. The participant must retire at 70 on one-half pay and if he should die before that time his estate is entitled to all he has paid in with the interest and profits.

MRS. DAY. Perhaps you would be glad to know that in some of the small libraries in Connecticut we have an overnight circulation for the patrons of the library. In the Hartford Bar Library we have very few books of which we have duplicates, and the committee thought it was not right to lend them out for two weeks, but many of our patrons would like to get a book overnight, so we instituted an overnight circulation. We had nearly fifty books taken out, and we made nearly fifty very warm friends for the library. We have a small fee, and hold each patron responsible for the volume. They must be returned before half past nine—court opens at ten. We had only one member who didn't get a book back, and it was very greatly appreciated by the patrons who took them out.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Is there further discussion?

MR. GODARD. Possibly you would be interested in Mrs. Day's loan library.

MRS. DAY. We have a circulating library of about six hundred legal literature and historical and biographical books which are lent out for two weeks with renewal of two weeks. I was just speaking of textbooks and reports, magazines, etc., which are in use every day. This collection is not books of reference particularly. Those they are allowed to take out for two weeks or more. We had over half of those books taken out this year.

MR. GODARD. That is where there was a special fund, a small endowment for the county libraries, which I think is not a common thing.

MRS. DAY. A thousand dollars was left to each county in Connecticut by Aaron White. He collected pennies and at his death he had eight thousand dollars in pennies, so that each county had a thousand dollars from the pennies that Mr. White saved.

PRESIDENT HICKS. This is interesting. We could spend more time, but perhaps we should go on to our next paper. It seemed appropriate, meeting in Massachusetts, that we should not only discuss the county library system, but pay honor to one of the greatest librarians which this country has produced. I therefore asked Mr. Edward B. Adams, the present librarian of the Harvard Law School, if he would speak to us on John Himes Arnold who for so many years was librarian of that same library. Mr. Adams, will you speak?

(Mr. Adams' paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.)

MR. SMALL. We have enjoyed this spoken tribute to the dean and master of our law librarians, and I think it is entirely fitting at this time that we should recognize this fact not only by speaking of him here, but by sending him a message of greeting. I therefore present this resolution:

WHEREAS the American Association of Law Libraries is now in annual session in the New Ocean Hotel, Swampscott, Mass., and midst the busy hours of conferences is enjoying the fellowship of its membership and the delightful unsurpassed scenery and climate of New England, yet, with all these things that are making our meeting most pleasant and helpful, we miss the presence of our good friend and fellow member, Mr. John H. Arnold, who for forty-one years was law librarian of Harvard Law School Library, and now is recognized as the dean of law librarians in this country;

AND WHEREAS Mr. Arnold is held in the highest esteem, this Association regrets his inability to be present;

BE IT RESOLVED: That we, the members of the American Association of Law Libraries, send to Mr. Arnold our fraternal greetings and all good wishes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Arnold that he may know that his absence is regretted and that his long life and great influence are an inspiration to the law librarians of the present generation.

PRESIDENT HICKS. I will ask you all to rise in approval of this tribute, if you will, and we will instruct our secretary to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Arnold. (All rise.)

We have on our program a paper entitled "An Appreciation of Alexander H. R. Fraser," who was librarian of Cornell University Law School. I have asked Mr. Willever to prepare and read a paper. He consented to do so, but at

the last moment was unable to be present. I have therefore asked Mr. Feazel to read the paper to us this afternoon.

(The paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.)

MR. CHIPMAN. I do not know how many here were personally acquainted with Mr. Fraser, but I had the privilege of being one of his friends. I would like to tell an incident which happened very shortly before his death. I was visiting at Cornell, and I had the *Monthly Law Journal*—that ten volume work which precedes the notes of cases in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Cases.

I said, "Here is something you have been looking for for some time, and now I can offer it to you."

He said, "Mr. Chipman, I don't know whether my funds will warrant it, but are you willing to hold it for me?"

I said, "Yes."

Very shortly after, I received a check signed "A. H. R. Fraser." He had paid for those books from his own pocket and given them to the library.

My relations with Cornell have been very close. One of the officers of the University told me about Mr. Fraser's raise in salary. The trustees raised his salary without consulting him. He went to the Dean and said, "I have been working as hard as I can. I can't do any more work. How can I earn this extra money?"

When he died perhaps I was responsible for giving to the trustees the details about the money he had spent from his own pocket. As nearly as they could be traced the purchases were more than a thousand dollars. As nearly as they could do so the money was refunded to his sister.

In all my experience and meetings with librarians, good, bad, and indifferent—generally good—I have never found a man or woman of the peculiar type of Mr. Fraser. I do not know if he was very much out of his library. He always called on me in Boston; it goes without saying I always went to see him because it was worth my while to do so.

MR. GODARD. I would like to make one observation. The point is this: Mr. Fraser was not jealous of his own library because when he came to visit your library and could give you any possible information he was very free with it, and I have in mind now three or four items which came to us through an exchange. He seemed as glad to have us get as to get for himself. He was one of my best friends.

MR. HEWITT. We have heard these eloquent papers in honor of Fraser and Arnold, and I think it is well for us to bear in mind that the law librarians come, as such, from an honorable family. We could name a notable company. There was Mr. Marvin, who got out his useful and admirable bibliography; there was John William Wallace, of Philadelphia, who got out the *Reporters*, a book full of learning; and there was Stephen P. Griswold, of Albany. If you go to Albany and look around among the older books, "If you would see his monument, look around." These were men whose lives inspire us. We come of a good, honorable family, and I think it is well that we should hand down the memories of these men, memories that inspire us and will inspire those who come after us.

MR. GODARD. I should like to see included in our secretary's list in addition to the men who have been mentioned, Mr. C. C. Soule, lately here in our own com-

munity, who compiled that Lawyers' Handbook which is regarded by many as the "Lawyers' Bible."

Mr. Small then presented a report of the Committee on Resolutions.

WHEREAS, We learn with regret that our good friend and former president of this Association, Mr. Elias J. Lien, has resigned as state librarian of Minnesota, for political reasons; and

WHEREAS, We are sorry to lose him from the ranks of librarianship and will miss his presence from our conferences,

BE IT RESOLVED, That in appreciation of the association and fellowship which we have enjoyed, we express to Mr. Lien our sincere regret in temporary severance of his relationship with us, and hope that in returning to his chosen profession as an attorney at law, he may reap a greater reward for services rendered and the recognition which he so justly merits.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we feel the resignation of Mr. Lien as librarian is a distinct loss to our profession, but we reassure ourselves with the thought that the legal profession has gained an able and conscientious advocate.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Lien and a copy be retained for the permanent records of this Association.

IN MEMORIAM

COLUMBUS W. SHAFFER

Columbus William Shaffer died at Portland, Oregon, on February 15, 1921. He was born in Cameron County, Pa., in 1872, and was admitted to the bar of Washington on May 12, 1899. However, he did not enter extensively into the practice of law, but for twenty years served as state law librarian for the State of Washington. Some two years ago he retired as librarian, since which time and until illness overtook him, he was largely engaged in private business. He is survived by a son, Harold, who is a student at the University of Washington.

WHEREAS, It is with profound sorrow that we have learned of the untimely death of our good friend and frater,

BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of C. Will Shaffer this Association has lost a valuable and consistent friend, who ranked among our best librarians;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we dedicate a page to his memory and place upon our records a copy of these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to the son as a testimony of our devotion to his father and the esteem in which he was held.

These two resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President then appointed the following committees: Auditing Committee: Messrs. Brown and Chipman. Nominating Committee: Messrs. Feazel, Mettee, and Wheeler.

Invitations were extended to the members of the Association by Messrs. Stebbins, Wheeler, and Adams to visit their respective libraries. The meeting then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 2:30 P. M.

(Joint Session with National Association of State Libraries.)

The meeting was called to order by President Redstone of the National Association of State Libraries.

PRESIDENT REDSTONE. We are very glad to have the privilege of meeting with the Law Librarians this afternoon. The first item on our program is a Historical Sketch of American Legal Periodicals by Miss Marion Brainerd, Assistant State Librarian of Maine.

(This paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.)

PRESIDENT REDSTONE. I am sure I voice the sentiments of every one present for this very interesting paper by Miss Brainerd. Some of the members of the Association of Law Libraries and of the State Association have thought there should be closer cooperation. I announce the committee of the State Librarians: Messrs. Brown, H. O. Brigham, and Dillard. The committee of the Law Librarians consists of Messrs. Godard, Small, and Stebbins.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read by Mr. Dillard: (1) Thanks for courtesies; (2) concerning Mr. Charles McCarthy, and (3) Mr. Elias J. Lien.

The resolutions were then adopted.

(President Frederick C. Hicks then took the chair.)

PRESIDENT HICKS. I am sorry that Mr. Redstone cannot remain and preside during the whole meeting. I am very glad, however, to help out at this meeting.

Mr. George S. Godard of the Connecticut State Library then addressed the meeting on the subject, "Development of State Libraries."

A paper was then read by Mrs. W. F. Marshall of the State Library of Mississippi, entitled, "Public and School Libraries of Small Towns and Consolidated Schools."

Mr. Godard then presented the report of the joint committee on the National Information Service, in the form of a letter from Mr. Allen.

On motion, the report of progress was accepted, and the committee continued. The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 8:30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by President Hicks, who introduced Mr. Burdett A. Rich, of the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company, who spoke on "Present Problems of Law Publishing."

(This paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.)

PRESIDENT HICKS. I am sure that we are very much obliged to Mr. Rich for giving us this talk, and I hope there will be discussion and questions.

MR. WHEELER. I do not desire to ask Mr. Rich any questions, but I would like to take this opportunity to tell Mr. Rich how much I have enjoyed his talk. Some of the Salem lawyers told me that they wished they could be present this evening, as the subject of Mr. Rich's paper appealed to them. There is no work in our library, aside from reports and local text-books, that is consulted oftener than the Lawyers Reports Annotated and the American Law Reports. The Courts are using this work continually, and many of our attorneys make this set one of

their first purchases. The price of this work is reasonable and unlike some of the digests in our library, it is not padded. I wish to extend to Mr. Rich at this time the best wishes of the Essex Bar Association.

MR. DULLARD. I would like to ask a question. I am striving to gratify personal curiosity. About how many times is proof of law publications read? I do not mean any particular publication.

MR. RICH. The first reading is in the galley; it is read as carefully as any of our advance readers can read it so that there will be no unnecessary changes in the type. Then it is read again in the galley, and finally in page-proof.

MR. DULLARD. That would be three times.

MR. HEWITT. I know, Mr. President, that as to the first edition of the American and English encyclopedia, the galley were read at Northport and Philadelphia. The page proof was read possibly in both places, and I imagine there were other readings but I do not know that there were other readings. I read proof myself in Philadelphia, and whenever there are any mistakes in the first edition it is in the proof I did not read. (Applause.)

MR. RICH. There has been always difficulty in avoiding errors in proof. With all the care we can give, they will appear, and the most plaguing kind of error is where a line is misplaced after the thing has all been read and corrected and sent down by the proofreader, who does not see it again. This happens when there are errors in setting on linotype machines, and if there is a little speck on a word, a misspelled word, or something like that, a mere mechanical error will be enough to require the resetting of a line. You see it in almost any kind of book. It seems that it never should happen, but it does. The printer, when he corrects that line, sticks it in the wrong place, and I have gotten as near violence once in a while as I am likely to get over anything, and have tried to raise something of a determination on the part of the people in the plant never to let it happen again. We have had one or two aggravating cases in the last month or two. They were in state reports, and they were particularly aggravating mistakes.

MR. HEWITT. Does the use of thin paper increase or decrease the cost of books?

MR. RICH. It increases the cost. I do not know that I can tell you how much more the paper costs. The thin paper costs more than thick. It is harder to get and it costs more for press work. There is more of it spoiled. The very thin paper is quite bad in that respect. A sheet will crumple and have to be thrown away. For instance, this spring we began to get the paper such as we are using in the American Law Reports from a house which had not made it for us before. They are doing well, and on the whole they are pleasing us very much, but it happened that I went over some of the work and there was quite a bunch of those sheets that had some sort of greasy looking spots on the paper. The representative of the paper company was very much upset about it. They have not been able to prevent that entirely. It seems to be a sort of foam in the pulp. They have started to hand-sort that paper before they send it. How long they will have to keep that up I don't know. It is a pretty expensive proposition. I do not think it happens with thicker paper.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Ordinarily, so far as I know, the libraries prefer a thicker paper, and if the thin paper is an element in increasing the cost-price the pub-

lishers would be glad to know that the libraries would rather have the thicker paper, especially if it would lower the price.

MR. RICH. For a time we did run two kinds, thick and thin, but that costs more and of course it multiplies the cost of handling and stocking up. You have to keep double sets and I think they have eliminated that mostly. We do not now use as thin paper as we did; it was too thin; it isn't easy to handle.

MR. CRONIN. Will you tell me why some of the law book publishers still persist in sending out limp leather bindings on law books? I think that is one of the greatest atrocities that has ever been perpetrated upon the law fraternity.

MR. RICH. I do not know. Our people have used that only on pocket editions, Abbott's Trial Brief and things like that. I do not think they have ever done that on anything else, and those were published in that form because of the fact that they were intended to be used as a kind of pocket book.

MR. STEBBINS. Wouldn't it be a good idea for the guidance of Mr. Rich to take an informal vote on how many librarians prefer thick paper and how many prefer thin paper?

MR. HEWITT. If that is to be done I should want thin paper defined.

MR. CRONIN. Thick, thin, and very thin.

MR. WHEELER. Speaking about thin paper, I noticed that in Ruling Case Law in some of the middle volumes (running seventeen to nineteen) the paper was so thin that the type showed through and made a blur. Several lawyers spoke about it. The trouble didn't seem to be with the paper so much as the ink.

MR. RICH. That is sometimes bad press work.

MR. WHEELER. I haven't noticed that in any of the American Law Reports.

MR. RICH. I think you are right. I do not remember about the Ruling Case Law, but I remember there are some volumes of United States Reports recently reprinted where there are several pages that were too heavily pressed in the press work. I think that was the trouble.

MR. HITT. I would like to ask about the real value of buckram as compared with skiver. Are you using skiver?

MR. RICH. I do not use any leather at all. The buckram has replaced it. I have asked the question of a good many people, but in some sections of the country we couldn't sell a leather volume any more, and gradually the buckram won out with almost everybody. Certainly, so far as my experience goes, it is far better than the leather. Leather dust is very offensive.

MR. HITT. I have five judges who won't listen to anything else. We have to bind up special sets for them.

MR. HEWITT. I would like to hear what they will say twenty years from now. They will get better buckram. I think buckram is going to frazzle within that time, and show objections to buckram, but not for a good many years yet. Then they will need some substitute. If they go back to leather it won't be what they used to use.

MR. GODARD. There is another thing that makes me just as provoked as that does. That is to have a publisher send out a notice of a book with no date of the edition. I think it is a crime for a publisher to send out a notice without giving the date of the edition. You order the book and you get an answer that it was a mistake at their end in sending the circular.

MR. RICH. Do you get many like that?

MR. GODARD. Lots of them. I think I would be almost inclined to cut off the publisher if I could get any other.

MR. HEWITT. If the publishers could have annual meetings and appoint a subdivision in which there would be complaints so that they could see whether they were pleasing their subscribers or not, I imagine they would have complaints about the size of their books and that a result would be more uniformity among the books. A great loss of space is caused to a library.

But it is my opinion that the publishers would be able to repay themselves; that they might spare sending a library from St. Paul, from New York City, from Cincinnati and other centers where they publish law books, circular after circular, regarding the same book. One from Albany, one from the West Publishing Company, another from Washington, and then the next day in they come again, and you will open envelope after envelope and throw them aside, all the same circulars. I think the dealers need to come to an agreement so that they may avoid sending so many circulars from so many centers.

PRESIDENT HICKS. I do not wish to cut this interesting discussion short; but time must be saved for the next paper. Suppose we set a limit to our discussion. We could devote five minutes more to it.

MR. GODARD. I should like to express my appreciation of the work of the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co.

PRESIDENT HICKS. I am sure we are all grateful to Mr. Rich for coming here, and in this we agree with Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Godard that the publications are most satisfactory. Shall we pass on to the next paper? The next paper is on Famous and Curious Wills, by Mrs. Gladys Judd Day, librarian of the Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.

(This paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.)

PRESIDENT HICKS. I am sure that this continued applause indicates the feeling we have about this paper, that it was beautiful as to content and interesting in every way, and charmingly read. I wish that we could adjourn immediately with this paper fresh in our mind, but we have one or two items of business to which we must pass.

A paper entitled "Bibliography of Military and Naval Law," by Mr. Arthur C. Pulling, Librarian of the University of Minnesota Law Library, was read by title. It will be printed in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*.

PRESIDENT HICKS. The first item of business is the report of the Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

June 20, 1921.

TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES:

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1920-1921 were \$231.45 and the total disbursements \$229.42. An itemized statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year follows:

RECEIPTS

Balance in the Buffalo Trust Company, July 1, 1920	\$ 1.45
Dues collected in the fiscal year 1920-1921	230.00
Total	\$231.45

DISBURSEMENTS

Elsie Basset, Editorial Work on Index	\$100.00
H. C. Williams, Minutes of Colorado Springs Meeting.....	26.50
Printing and Stationery	82.10
Miscellaneous	12.95
Postage	7.87
Balance in Buffalo Trust Company	2.03
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Total	\$231.45

At the close of the current fiscal year on June 30th, the Association will owe Miss Elsie Basset an unpaid balance of \$550.00 for services as editor of the Index. There are no funds on hand to liquidate this claim.

There is also due the H. W. Wilson Company \$326.82 for the publication of the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*—\$192.48 after publication of Volume 12, as shown by the schedule attached to the report of the Treasurer of the Association, dated June 1, 1920, and \$134.34 on account of the publication of Volume 13. No payments have been made to the Association by the H. W. Wilson Company during the current fiscal year. The Index is published under the direction of the Association's Committee on Index and Journal.

Attached hereto is the H. W. Wilson Company's statement of account on the publication of Volume 13 of the Index and a comparative statement of earnings and expenses on the publication of volumes 7 to 13 inclusive. These schedules are incorporated into this report and made a part thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. RYAN,
Treasurer.

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS AND LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

STATEMENT

Volume 13—1920

CREDITS

Subscriptions paid	\$1,461.18
Advertising paid	193.50
Single numbers paid	114.00
	\$1,768.68
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Subscriptions unpaid	\$ 17.00
Single numbers unpaid	35.00
	52.00
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	\$1,820.68

CHARGES

1920

April 30	Postage	\$ 1.80
May 31	Postage	1.49
June 30	275 April Index	352.53
Aug. 31	Paper	1.46
Aug. 31	Postage68
Sept. 30	Postage	1.25
Sept. 30	Envelopes	10.51
Oct. 31	400 July Index 108	425.14
Nov. 30	Postage53
Dec. 31	Postage	1.00

1921

Jan. 31	275 October Index, 72	231.43
Jan. 31	Postage	3.16
Mar. 31	400 annual copies	617.07 \$1,648.05

Commissions Earned.

\$1,723.92 as a basis of sales to Jan. 31, 1921,	
Sales to January 31, 1921	\$1,820.68
Deduct amount equivalent to previous year.....	1,723.92

\$96.76

Commission on \$1,723.92 @ 15%.....	\$ 258.59
Commission on 96.76 @ 50%.....	48.38

306.97

Balance due H. W. Wilson Co., Vol. 13.....	134.34
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\$1,955.02 \$1,955.02

LEGAL INDEX

Comparisons of Earnings and Expenses by Volume

	Vol. 7	Vol. 8	Vol. 9	Vol. 10	Vol. 11	Vol. 12	Vol. 13
Subscriptions	1278.87	1263.90	1455.67	1510.25	1500.65	1723.92	1820.68
Printing and Binding.....	735.87	766.60	1022.90	930.72	1061.76	*1752.24	1626.17
General Expense	4.97	5.61	10.00	32.58	36.79	20.10	21.88
Commission	335.99	215.15	285.47	245.64	255.10	336.74	306.97
Total	1076.83	987.36	1318.37	1208.94	1353.65	2109.08	1955.02
Gain or Loss (Loss in Italic)..	202.04	276.54	137.30	301.31	147.00	385.16	134.34

* The cost for printing Volume 12 is high because it includes two annuals. Your issues had been charged to previous volumes, but the annual had always been charged against the income of the following volume.

PRESIDENT HICKS. There was an Auditing Committee appointed earlier this week, Mr. Chipman and Mr. Brown, and as neither of them could be present this evening they have handed to me this report.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

June 24, 1921.

To the American Association of Law Libraries:

Your Auditing Committee beg to report that we have examined the books, vouchers, etc., of the Treasurer for the business transacted during the fiscal year 1920-1921 and find the same to be correct and in order and that there is a bank balance of \$2.03 in the Buffalo Trust Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. to the credit of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. CHIPMAN
C. R. BROWN

On motion the report was accepted and approved.

PRESIDENT HICKS. The next item is the election of officers. That calls for a report of the Committee on Nominations, the chairman of which is Mr. Feazel and the other members of which are Mr. Mettee and Mr. Wheeler. Is Mr. Feazel ready?

MR. FEAZEL. Before reading the report of the Nominating Committee I wish to express my enjoyment and appreciation of the paper just read. I had hoped that the reader might touch upon the will described in Rider Haggard's novel entitled "Mr. Meeson's Will" in which the will in question was tatooed, at the direction of the testator who had been shipwrecked in the South Sea, upon the back and shoulders of a young lady. The testator died, the young lady was rescued and returned to England and the will offered for probate; the legal problems involved in proving this will and meeting with the requirements that all wills should be deposited in the proper Court on record, are very interesting to lawyers and those interested in legal problems.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Swampscott, Mass., June 24, 1921.

The Committee on Nominations beg to submit to the American Association of Law Libraries the following nominations for the year 1921-1922:

President—Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin.

1st Vice-President—Andrew H. Mettee, Baltimore.

2d Vice-President—Miss M. B. Cobb, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary—Miss Mary S. Foote, New Haven.

Treasurer—Miss Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo.

Executive Committee—Frederick C. Hicks, New York; Luther E. Hewitt, Philadelphia; Howard L. Stebbins, Boston.

ERNEST A. FEAZEL
ANDREW H. METTEE
SUMNER Y. WHEELER

PRESIDENT HICKS. You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. What is your pleasure concerning it? I believe that the Constitution requires that the election of officers should be by ballot. Of course the report of our Nominating Committee, even though accepted, does not preclude the nomination of other officers.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the secretary directed to cast the ballot for the nominees.

The Secretary having cast the ballot, the nominees were declared elected and the secretary was requested to notify them of their election.

MR. DULLARD. Our brother, Mr. Small, who was chairman of our Committee on Resolutions, has a resolution to offer. I would also like to have its adoption on behalf of the members of the State Library Association who are present. I will read it. I think you will all comprehend it.

WHEREAS, The Checklist of United States public documents, covering the period from 1789 to 1909 inclusive, was issued by the Superintendent of Documents in 1911 and has proved of invaluable service to all libraries; and

WHEREAS, Eleven years have elapsed since the period covered by that Checklist and neither a supplement nor an index thereto has been compiled, both of which are absolutely essential for making information concerning the Federal Government publications available to the public; and

WHEREAS, The fact that no Document Catalogues have been issued since the one which covered the period ending June 30, 1915, for the 63d Congress, has been attributed to inadequate appropriations for cataloguing in the Superintendent of Documents Office; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries assembled at Swampscott, Mass., June 24, 1921, respectfully urge the importance (1) of bringing up to date the series of Document Catalogues, and (2) of issuing by the Superintendent of Documents at an early date a supplement to the Checklist and an index to both the Checklist and the supplement;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, if necessary, a sufficient sum of money be provided for in a deficiency bill to carry out the purposes of this resolution;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Public Printer, to the Superintendent of Documents, to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, U. S. Congress, and to the chairman of the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MR. DULLARD. I move the adoption of this resolution.

MR. HITT. I second the motion. We know that this is very much needed.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Any remarks?

MR. GODARD. I think that the new government printer, Mr. Curtiss, who for many years was clerk of the Committee on Printing, and the new Superintendent of Public Documents appreciate the value of this work and its need, but I think they would feel more like going ahead with it if they had this expression of its need from the state librarians and the law librarians as well as from the main association. I suggest that it be adopted.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Is there any further business?

MR. POOLE. It occurred to me it might be graceful to extend our thanks to Mr. Chipman for his efforts as Chairman of the Committee on Annual Dinner.

PRESIDENT HICKS. It is very appropriate.

MR. POOLE. I do not think his efforts have been covered by any previous resolution. I move that the thanks of the Association be extended to Mr. Frank E. Chipman for his successful efforts in arranging and carrying through our dinner of 1921.

Unanimously carried.

At this point the meeting became very informal, and a half hour was devoted to humorous resolutions, and informal poems having a personal application to members of the Association. By common consent the transactions are not spread upon our minutes.

MR. HEWITT. We certainly will not adjourn without some expression of thanks to our retiring president. He has been like the old prophet who spoke to the children of Israel that they go forward. Our retiring president has pointed the way to go forward for this association. He has been a man faithful and enthusiastic in manner and speech. We all feel grateful to our chairman and President. I would like to take a vote of thanks to the President. The President would hardly put that motion himself, so I would ask that the members all vote "Yes" on that expression of appreciation. Will you do that?

ALL. Yes.

PRESIDENT HICKS. Thank you.

MR. HEWITT. There is another thing I would like. A year ago as we adjourned the President, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. Godard both gave eloquent expression to the pleasure and profit that we had at these annual meetings when we greeted each other and talked together. I think we should all be disappointed if this were omitted now.

MR. GODARD. Each year at the close of our meetings there is a feeling of sadness that the association cannot be carried on more closely during the year. Yet we carry away with us an inspiration that uplifts us until we meet again. At Hartford, in the library over which I preside, you will find many evidences of the help that I have received at these meetings. I look forward to them because I feel that the members of the American Association of Law Libraries are my brothers and sisters. This is my twenty-first consecutive meeting, and I hope that our Association will prosper, and that I may be able to attend countless meetings to come.

PRESIDENT HICKS. I imagine we all feel as Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Godard do, and I want at this time to pay a tribute to the spirit of the Association, and personally thank you all for your support given me during the two years that I have been your presiding officer.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

How to coax librarians and their assistants into what one of the newest members calls "our wonderful fraternity" is a problem that this committee has not fully solved. We have dangled before them the tempting bait of the annual

convention, a subscription to the Index and Journal, and the opportunities for mutual helpfulness, and by ones and twos they have obeyed the impulse until our total catch has reached 44. With a large committee we have been able to do intensive work; the ground has been covered pretty thoroughly and we feel the satisfaction of having labored, however disappointed we may be in the small total we are turning over to you.

One thing is certain. New members cannot be gathered like the silver dollars with which early immigrants believed America to be carpeted. Rather must they be secured as the silver is unearthed in the mine. Thorough and persistent work will yield a member here and there, for many potential "joiners" exist. But there is no royal road to the increased membership that we ought to have—at least none that this committee has found.

At the last checking up with the Treasurer 34 people had gone through the formalities and been separated from \$2.00. We hope the remaining 10 are safely in the fold by now. These 44 people come from 18 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, England and Holland. New York leads with 8 new members; Massachusetts follows with 6 and Connecticut with 5. Miss Foote was assigned most of the New England territory and to her goes the medal for the highest score, her total being 10. Other members of the committee worked as hard but were less favored by location. One Westerner wrote 56 letters and received only two replies, neither of which resulted in a new membership.

Last December the committee was organized, territory assigned and suggestions exchanged. Work began full blast in January and is still being followed up. So far as possible individuals were assigned their own and neighboring states. Thus the appeal became more direct and personal and their knowledge of local conditions could be utilized. As well as covering the United States and Canada the committee sent letters to Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and to law book dealers in England, France, Holland and Australia. We wrote also to a number of old members who had been lax in the matter of dues. We tried to get a notice into some of the legal periodicals, but unsuccessfully.

Perhaps our greatest difficulty was to discover the names and positions of prospective members. The 1912 list in volume 5 of the Law Library Journal is sadly out of date, yet in many states we had nothing better. The chairman, who was covering Massachusetts, could get no data from the Library Commission nor from the State Library except that Mr. Redstone was informally familiar with the situation. City directories were turned to for aid yet some arrows flew wide of the mark.

The difficulty in assembling preliminary information points to the necessity of placing the soliciting so far as possible in the hands of people who know the local situation. One committee member for each state would not be too many. A few district chairmen could lighten the duties of supervising this large committee. Like most forms of labor the more intensively the proposition is attacked the greater the results. By request we append a list of the present membership of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD L. STEBBINS,

Chairman.

MEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Adams, Edward Brinley	Librarian, Harvard Law Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Alexander, W. H.	Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th Street, New York City.
Allen, C. F.	Librarian, State Law Library, Providence, R. I.
Andrews, Charles L.	Librarian, Denver Law School, 1330 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colorado.
Ballard, Mrs. F. A.	Librarian, Haight, Sandford, Smith & Griffin, 27 William St., New York City.
Bangs, Mrs. Lena M.	Denver Bar Association, Court House, Denver, Colo.
Barber, Miss E. W.	Assistant Supreme Court Library, Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Barr, Anna L.	Legislative Reference Librarian, Maine State Librarian, Augusta, Me.
Basset, Elsie	Law Library, Columbia University, New York City.
Blue, John	Librarian, Provincial Library, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
Borchard, Dr. E. M.	Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Brigham, Herbert O.	Rhode Island State Library, Providence, R. I.
Briggs, Mrs. S. M.	Librarian, University of Wisconsin, Law Library, Madison, Wisconsin.
Brock, Geneora	Librarian, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Campbell, Donald K.	Assistant at Information Desk, New York Public Library, 416 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Carrigan, Thomas C.	Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Chaffey, B. E.	Librarian, Law Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Chase, Arthur H.	Librarian, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
Cheney, George N.	Librarian, Library of the Court of Appeals, Syracuse, N. Y.
Clayton, Herbert V.	Assistant State Librarian, Topeka, Kan.
Condon, John T.	University of Washington Law School, Seattle, Wash.
Cobb, Mrs. Maud B.	State Librarian, Atlanta, Ga.
Crofts, George D.	Librarian, Law Library, 8th Judicial District, Buffalo, N. Y.
Cronin, Con P.	State Law and Legislative Library, Phoenix, Ariz.
Crossley, Frederick B.	Librarian, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Ill.
Crump, Richard L.	Librarian, New York County Lawyers' Association, 105 Broadway, New York City.
Cuthbert, Katherine L.	Assistant Librarian, Law Library, Judicial District, Buffalo, N. Y.
Day, Gladys Judd	Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.
Davis, Andrew B.	Librarian, New London County Bar Library, Norwich, Conn.
Deering, James H.	Librarian, Law Library, 436 City Hall, San Francisco, Cal.
Deiser, George F.	Law Librarian, Hurst Hall Library, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dullard, John P.	State Librarian, Trenton, N. J.
Ebel, Charles	Librarian, Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Elliott, C.	Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Canada.
Emrich, J. Oscar	Librarian, Alleghany County Law Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Evans, Charles S.	Librarian, Fairfield County Law Library, Bridgeport, Conn.
Feazel, E. A.	Librarian, Cleveland Law Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ferguson, M. S.	Librarian, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.

Fisher, Clara Amareda Assistant Librarian, Middlesex Law Library Association, Lowell, Mass.

Fisk, Mary V. Librarian, Toledo Law Ass'n., Toledo, Ohio.

Fitzpatrick, John T. Law Librarian, New York State Law Library, Albany, N. Y.

Foote, Miss Mary S. New Haven Bar Library, New Haven, Conn.

Forsyth, John Librarian, Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.

Freeman, Wilfred Librarian, State Library, Topeka, Kan.

Glasier, Gilson G. Librarian, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wis.

Gillespie, Hugh F. Creighton College of Law, 210 South 18th St., Omaha, Neb.

Gillingham, E. N. Librarian, Supreme Court Library, Salem, Ore.

Godard, George S. Librarian, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Gholson, Edwin Librarian, Cincinnati Law Library Ass'n, Court House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Green, Ethel Librarian, Boston Bar Association, Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

Greene, Miss Katharine Assistant Librarian, State Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Griffith, H. W. Librarian, State Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Harroun, Blanche E. Assistant Law Librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Hess, Bertha L. Assistant Law Librarian, Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Ia.

Hendrickson, A. M. Librarian, Law Library, St. Paul, Minn. (West Publishing Company.)

Hewitt, Luther E. Librarian, Law Association of Philadelphia, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hicks, Frederick C. Librarian, Columbia University Law Library, New York City.

Hill, Miss Lois Assistant Librarian, Law Library, Appellate Division, Rochester, N. Y.

Hogan, Percy A. Librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. (Law Library.)

Holden, William Librarian, Chicago Law Institute, County Building, Chicago, Ill.

Iddings, Daniel W. Librarian, Law Library Court House, Dayton, Ohio.

Jensen, Evelyn M. Assistant State Librarian, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Jordan, Gamble Librarian, Law Library Association, 1726 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Jordan, Mrs. Mary L. Librarian, Lawrence Law Library, Lawrence, Mass.

Kearney, George Librarian, Library Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Klapp, S. D. Minneapolis Bar Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

Klingelsmith, Mrs. Margaret C. Librarian, Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lathrop, Olive C. Librarian, Detroit Bar Association, 648 Penabocot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Librarian University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

Librarian Vermont Law Library, Montpelier, Vt.

Lindsay, H. C. Librarian, State Library, Lincoln, Neb.

Little, Leslie T. Assistant Librarian, Social Law Library, Court House, Boston, Mass.

Long, Miss Edna E. Assistant Librarian, Law Library, Appellate Division, Rochester, N. Y.

Lovett, Katherine Fulton County Law Library, Atlanta, Ga.

Magee, Alice M. State Law Library, New Orleans, La.

Marshall, Mrs. W. F. Mississippi State Library, Jackson, Miss.

McCarty, Mary G. Librarian, Maryland State Library, Annapolis, Md.

McDaniel, Arthur S. Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St., New York City.

McNally, Charles B. Librarian, Supreme Court Library, Court House, New Brighton, N. Y.

Mettee, Andrew H. Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, Baltimore, Md.
 Millard, W. J. State Law Librarian, Olympia, Wash.
 Miller, Oliver H. Chicago Law Institute, 1025 County Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 Montague, Mrs. Mary Librarian, Douglas County Law Library, Omaha, Neb.
 Montgomery, Thomas L. Librarian, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Morrison, Nancy C. Librarian, Office of Judge Advocate General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Parker, Grace Hastings Librarian, Middlesex Law Library Association, Cambridge, Mass.
 Parma, Rosamond Librarian, Bealt Hall of Law, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 Poole, Franklin O. Librarian, Association of the Bar, 42 West 44th St., New York City.
 Pulling, Arthur G. Law Librarian, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ray, Miss Mary K. University of California Law Library, Berkeley, Cal.
 Redstone, Edward H. Librarian, Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
 Robertson, J. P. Provincial Librarian, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 Robinson, Thomas W. Librarian and Secretary, Los Angeles County Law Library, International Savings Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Rosbrook, Fred E. Librarian, Law Library, Appellate Division, Rochester, N. Y.
 Ruckteshler, N. Louise. Librarian, Follette Memorial Supreme Court Law Library, Norwich, Shenango Co., N. Y.
 Ryan, Anna M. Assistant Librarian, Law Library, 8th Judicial District, Buffalo, N. Y.

Salway, F. R. Librarian, Multnomah Law Library, 370 Court House, Portland, Ore.
 Schmehl, Lawrence H. First Assistant, Law Library, Columbia University, New York City.
 Small, A. J. Librarian, Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Smith, Miss Caribel H. Librarian, Hampden County Law Library, Springfield, Mass.
 Smith, Miss Gertrude Cataloguer, Social Law Library, Court House, Boston, Mass.
 Somers, Miss M. A. Librarian, Waterbury Bar Library, Waterbury, Conn.
 Spencer, Mrs. M. C. Librarian, State Library, Lansing, Mich.
 Spilman, E. G. State Librarian, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
 Stebbins, Howard L. Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.
 Steere, Elizabeth B. Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Thompson, J. David Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
 Tripp, O. H. Librarian, Knox County Bar Library, Rockland, Me.
 Turner, Ethel M. Assistant, Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.

Vernon, Lucile Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th St., New York City.

Warner, Edgar B. Librarian, Windham County Law Library, Putnam, Conn.
 Wheeler, Sumner Y. Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass.
 Wilkin, R. H. Librarian, Illinois Supreme Court Law Library, Springfield, Ill.

Willever, E. E. Librarian, Cornell University Law Library, Boardman Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Wire, Dr. G. E. Deputy Librarian, Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass.
 Wittenmeier, R. C. Librarian, Columbus Law Library Ass'n, Court House, Columbus, Ohio.
 Woodard, Gertrude E. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

W. H. Anderson Co. 524 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Andrews, James DeWitt 220 Broadway, New York City.
 Bongartz, J. Harry Providence, R. I.

Brown, C. R.	The Carswell Company, 145-149 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Canada.
Burroughs, G. H. V.	517 Seventh Ave., West, Calgary, Canada.
Butler, Harold L.	American Law Book Co., 60 Wall St., New York City.
Callaghan & Company	401-409 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
Carswell, R.	Publisher, 145-149 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Canada.
Chipman, Frank E.	129 Washington St., Brookline 46, Mass.
Cole, T. L.	715 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Cromarty, R. R.	President, Canada Law Book Co., Toronto, Canada.
Echols, John Warnock	Vienna, Va.
Edwards, Benjamin D.	Chancellor, Detroit College of Law, Grand Circus Park, Detroit, Mich.
Hildreth, Eugene W.	89 State St., Boston, Mass.
Hook, C. S.	Law Book Dealer, Weymouth Apartments, Atlantic City, N. J.
Huston, A. J.	92 Exchange St., Portland, Me.
Lawyers Co-Operative Pub. Co.	Rochester, N. Y.
Little, Brown & Co.	34 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass.
McGuinness, Miss C. L.	42 West 44th St., New York City.
N. A. Phemister Co.	42 Broadway, New York City.
Sage, L. H.	Publisher, 42 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.
Frank Shepard Company	141-148 Lafayette St., New York City.
Sherman, Charles F.	Treasurer, Chipman Law Publishing Co., P. O. Drawer E., Boston 46, Mass.
Smith, C. Willard	Care of West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Sweet & Maxwell	3 Chancery Lane, London, England.
Edward Thompson Co.	Northport, Long Island.
Vernon Law Book Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
Warren, H. A.	435 Riverside Drive, New York City.
West Publishing Co.	St. Paul, Minn.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. The name of this Association shall be American Association of Law Libraries.

SEC. 2. The object shall be to develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of law libraries.

SEC. 3. There may be three classes of membership—regular, associate, and honorary.

SEC. 4. Any person officially connected with a law library, state library, or with a general library having a separately maintained law section, may become a regular member upon payment of the annual dues.

SEC. 5. Persons not connected with law libraries may be elected to associate membership at the discretion of the executive committee.

SEC. 6. The Association may at any regular meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of those present, elect honorary members who shall be exempt from dues.

SEC. 7. The right of holding office and voting shall be restricted to regular members.

SEC. 8. In all matters of business each regular member shall be entitled to one vote.

SEC. 9. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and serve until their successors are appointed.

SEC. 10. There shall be an Executive Committee of nine consisting of three members who shall be elected at the annual meeting and serve until their successors are appointed, the last retired President, and the officers mentioned in Section 9. The Committee may act officially by correspondence addressed to the secretary.

SEC. 11. Vacancies through non-acceptance, resignation or death shall be filled by the executive committee.

SEC. 12. The duties of these several officers shall be those ordinarily assigned to said officers in similar associations. Expenditures not authorized by the Association may be made only with the approval of the executive committee.

SEC. 13. An annual meeting of the Association shall be held at the same time and place as the annual meeting of the American Library Association, unless there are special reasons for holding it elsewhere; and in that event the call for the meeting shall be issued in the same manner as provided in Section 14 for special meetings.

SEC. 14. Special meetings may be held at such times and places as the Executive Committee may elect or the association direct.

SEC. 15. Any by-law may be repealed, amended or suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

SEC. 16. This constitution may be amended in the manner herein provided. Notice of any amendment shall be filed with the secretary at least sixty days before a regular meeting of the Association, and notice thereof shall be sent by the secretary to the members of the Association at least thirty days prior to said meeting. Such amendments shall be submitted at an annual meeting of the Association, and any member not present thereat may file his vote thereon with the secretary and the same shall be counted as though he were present and voting. If three-quarters of the votes of the members present and voting at such meeting, and of the votes filed as above provided, be in favor of such amendment, it shall stand adopted.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. The annual dues of regular and associate members shall be \$3.00.

SEC. 2. Members failing to pay dues for two successive years shall be dropped from membership.

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